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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

BROOKLYN OFFICE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

– against –

JUAN VAZQUEZ,

Defendant.

CR 11-86

Statement of Reasons Pursuant to
18 U.S.C. § 3553(c)(2)

JACK B. WEINSTEIN, Senior United States District Judge:

A sentencing court shall “state in open court the reasons for its imposition of the particular sentence.” 18 U.S.C. § 3553(c). If the sentence is not of the kind prescribed by, or is outside the range of, the sentencing guidelines referred to in section 3553(a)(4), the court shall indicate the specific reasons for imposing a sentence different from the guidelines. 18 U.S.C. § 3553(c)(2). These “reasons must also be stated with specificity in the written order of judgment and commitment.” *Id.* Even though the mandatory nature of the guidelines has been excised and they are now “advisory,” *see United States v. Booker*, 543 U.S. 220, 245-46 (2005), the sentencing court must still adhere to the requirements of 18 U.S.C. § 3553(c)(2). *United States v. Jones*, 460 F.3d 191, 197 (2d Cir. 2006).

The sentencing court’s written statement of reasons shall be “a simple, fact-specific statement explaining why the guidelines range did not account for a specific factor or factors under § 3553(a).” *United States v. Rattoballi*, 452 F.3d 127, 138 (2d Cir. 2006). Such a statement should demonstrate that the court “considered the parties’ arguments and that it has a reasoned basis for exercising its own legal decisionmaking authority.” *United States v. Caveria*, 550 F.3d 180, 193 (2d Cir. 2008) (quoting *Rita v. United States*, 551 U.S. 338, 356 (2007)) (internal quotations and alterations omitted).

On June 14, 2011, Juan Vazquez plead guilty to Count One of a two-count indictment, which charged that on January 23, 2011, the defendant imported heroin into the United States from a place outside thereof, in violation of 21 U.S.C. §§ 952(a) and 960(b)(3).

Vazquez was sentenced on October 17, 2011. The proceeding was videotaped in order to develop an accurate record of the courtroom atmosphere and the factors and considerations that a district court must evaluate in imposing a sentence under 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a). *See In re Sentencing*, 219 F.R.D. 262, 264-65 (E.D.N.Y. 2004) (utility of videotape on appeal).

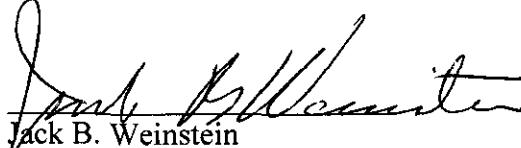
The court finds the total offense level to be twenty-nine and defendant's criminal history category to be category VI, yielding a guidelines range of imprisonment of between 151 and 188 months. The calculation of the total offense level included a career offender adjustment, which automatically raised his offense level to thirty-two, and a three-point reduction for acceptance of responsibility. The offense carried a maximum term of imprisonment of twenty years. 21 U.S.C. § 960(b)(3). The guidelines range of fine was from \$15,000-\$1,000,000. The second count of the indictment was dismissed on consent.

Vazquez was sentenced to thirty-six months of incarceration and three years of supervised release. A \$100 special assessment was imposed. No fines were imposed because the defendant does not have any assets, and it is unlikely that he will have any in the future to pay a fine.

Respectful consideration was given to the sentencing guidelines, the Sentencing Commission's policy statements and all other factors listed under 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a) to ensure that the sentence is "sufficient, but not greater than necessary, to comply with the purposes" of sentencing. 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a). The court imposed a non-guideline sentence under 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a) and *Booker*.

The court considered the “nature and circumstances of the offense and the history and characteristics of the defendant.” *See* 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a)(1). Drug trafficking is a serious offense, requiring a significant sentence for general deterrence purposes. Specific deterrence is less of a concern for this defendant. Although he has a substantial prior criminal history, these incidents occurred in his teens and twenties. Defendant is now thirty-seven. In the last decade, he has tried to turn his life around. Prior to his arrest, he started a new, legitimate business and was taking care of his new wife and step-son. His siblings and extended family also remain supportive. A sentence of thirty-six months reflects the seriousness of the offense and will promote respect for the law and provide just punishment. *See* 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a)(2)(A).

Under section 3553(a)(2)(B), there are two major considerations: specific and general deterrence. General deterrence is satisfied with the sentence imposed. The sentence will send a clear message that any involvement in drug trafficking will result in a substantial prison sentence. Specific deterrence is achieved through incapacitation and the impact of this conviction on the defendant’s employability. It is unlikely that he will engage in further criminal activity in light of his family circumstances.



Jack B. Weinstein
Senior United States District Judge

Dated: October 17, 2011
Brooklyn, New York